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RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1914.

WEATHER TO-DAY—FAIR.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

GUNN BILL PASSES TO THIRD READING BY 44 TO 39 VOTE

Measure to Block Annexation Carries New Revenue Plan.
OPPOSITIONS TURN NEXT TO SENATE
Amendment Will to a Large Extent Prevent Immediate Improvement of Territory Which Richmond Proposes to Annex—Henrico County to Spend Nothing.

After being amended in several important particulars, the Gunn anti-annexation bill was passed to its third reading and engrossment by the House of Delegates yesterday, the recorded vote being 44 to 39. It will come up on its final passage in the lower branch to-day. The amendment, which to a large extent, prevents immediate improvement of the territory proposed to be annexed, as it provides for the payment to the county of the revenues from taxation for the district to be annexed for the first year, 50 per cent for the second year, 60 per cent for the third, 70 per cent for the fourth year and 80 per cent for the fifth year.

In the ordinance which has been approved by Council the city offers to expend in the territory to be annexed, without any overhead charge for the general expenses of the government, all of the taxes to be derived from the annexed area, in improvements of a physical character, within that area, for a period of five years.

Turning over all of this sum for the first year, 50 per cent for the second year and so on, as provided in the amendment, will seriously delay the laying of sewers urgently needed for the health of the section to be annexed, and will also delay the construction of water mains, and street improvements, especially as the County of Henrico does not offer to expend any part of the sum proposed to be annexed. Mr. Gunn, of Henrico, called the bill, listed as House Bill No. 426, up out of its order yesterday. Mr. J. M. Starnes, of Newport News, protested that it would work a great hardship to his community. The city has recently provided for a small port harbor, and has made other extensive improvements east of the piers of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Because of their great cost these piers alone represent more than 25 per cent of the taxable value of Warwick County, and a bill prohibiting the annexation of more than 25 per cent of the taxable value would prevent the future growth of Newport News.

Mr. Gunn offered an amendment striking out the 25 per cent clause in the bill as offered, and inserting a proviso that whenever a court in the hearing of annexation proceedings shall find that the annexation of more than 25 per cent of the taxable value, real and personal, of any county at one time, the city shall rebate to the county on all over the first 25 per cent the amount of taxes received for the first year, 50 per cent for the second year, 60 per cent for the third year, 70 per cent for the fourth year, and 80 per cent for the fifth year. The bill does not contain any provision that any part of the sum so rebated shall be expended by the county in the area annexed. The bill provides that in the event of any annexation, the city must pay the county dollar for dollar for the full value of schoolhouses or other property taken in.

The Gunn amendment was adopted, 45 to 35, and a motion to reconsider was pending when the chair was vacated at midday.

Montague Opposes Bill.
At the afternoon session Mr. Montague, of Richmond, took the floor, claiming that the House had acted hastily, that the members had not appreciated the wonderful growth of Richmond, and that the city was being annexed by a few cities in the whole country by only a few cities in the whole country, and made imperative an extension of the corporate limits. Even with the proposed limits, the city area in acres will be by no means equal to that of Richmond, which is the largest city in the State. Mr. Montague explained the procedure under the general annexation law, and said that Judge Canale, of Wytheville, had been designated to sit in the case. He saw no reason why the General Assembly should pass an act to interfere with a court procedure already pending.

Mr. Gunn said that, if necessary, he would sacrifice the bill on the fact that it is good farming land, but from the fact that it is contiguous to a city.

Mr. Myers asserted that the people of the annexed territory wanted to come in—not a citizen of Chesterfield or Henrico appeared before the House Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns to advocate the Gunn measure, blocking annexation save fee officeholders and paid attorneys.

The vote, by which the Gunn amendment was adopted, was reconsidered 41 to 30, and on a roll call, 41 to 35.

Wants to See City Grow.
Speaking as a citizen of Henrico (Continued On Seventh Page.)

STILL MORE EVIDENCE

Attorneys for Frank Have More Surprises to Spring.
Atlanta, Ga., March 9.—Lawyers for Leo M. Frank, under death sentence for the murder of Mary Phagan, to-day were busily engaged in the arrangement of new evidence which will be submitted to the Superior Court with an extraordinary motion for a new trial. The newly-discovered evidence is said to include several affidavits which have not been made public.

There apparently is little probability that Frank will be executed on April 12, the date recently designated by Judge Hill, of the Superior Court. In connection with this, the extraordinary motion for a new trial will not be submitted until a few days before the date set for the execution. The extraordinary motion is denied by the Superior Court judge, it is stated that an appeal to the Supreme Court will be made. The action would automatically result in an indefinite stay of execution.

Activities of the defense were expected to be renewed this week by the arrival of the head of a detective agency of national reputation, whose agents have been working on the case. That the State is not remaining inactive is shown by the fact that in which George W. Epps, Jr., repudiated his affidavit to the defense, in which he declared that he perceived himself during the Frank trial. In the new affidavit Epps declares that he was coerced into making a statement given during the trial in regard to the movements of the Phagan girl on the day she is supposed to have been killed.

BATTLE IS DESPERATE

Women Use Clubs and Barbed Wire in Fight With Police.
Glasgow, March 9.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, militant suffragette leader, was arrested to-night at a meeting in St. Andrew's Hall, after a fierce fight with the police, in which a score of women were hurt and several constables badly lacerated.

Mrs. Pankhurst had declared that women had as ample justification for fighting for their rights as men ever had had, when police dashed into the hall with drawn clubs. The suffragettes had stretched barbed wire across the platform, concealed by floral decorations. For a few minutes the battle raged, with the aid of masculine supporters, using flower pots and chairs as missiles, held back the police.

Finally, when the police stormed the platform a number of women drew their daggers and used them to cut the wire. The fighting several blank cartridges were fired and miniature bombs exploded. Frightened by the detonations many women fainted.

The police seized Mrs. Pankhurst and dragged her from the platform and through the hall to the street. Here a desperate and futile effort was made to rescue her, but she was taken into a taxicab and drove to the police station.

SERVICES ARE SIMPLE

Dead Millionaire Is Taken to New Dignity for Burial.
Washington, March 9.—Funeral services for George W. Epps, Jr., who was taken here to-day and his body was placed here to-day, and his body was taken to New York, States Island, N. Y., for burial. The services were simple and brief and only close friends and relatives attended.

Senator Rippe, ambassador from Spain; C. D. Beale, Arthur Willet, Gifford Pinchot, John P. Jones, Henry White, Herbert Putnam, Charles E. Vreeland, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and Major-General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, were honorary pallbearers.

GREAT GUN BURSTS

Scattered All Over Reservation.
New York, March 9.—A new 12-inch gun, being tested at the gunpowder grounds at Sandy Hook, burst and scattered pieces of the 2,000-pound breechblock all over the reservation. Lieutenant Charles Pendleton, who was struck by one of the smaller fragments, was badly injured. Colonel Rabbitt and a crew of sailors, who were working on the gun, were also injured. The gun had narrow escapes from destruction.

The huge iron fragments smashed through the concrete wall where the gun had taken its position. The wooden platform on which the gun was standing was shattered, and several of the men were thrown down. Lieutenant Pendleton, however, was the only man injured.

Leutenant Pendleton was carried to the post hospital at Fort Hancock. It was said at the post that the order of the gun was yet to tell how badly he was injured.

WILLIAM DURST CELEBRATES

He Is Sole Survivor of Crew That Made Monitor.
Philadelphia, March 9.—William Durst, sole survivor of the brave little crew that made the Monitor when, fifty-two years ago, she steamed into Hampton Roads and engaged in the historic conflict with the Confederate ironclad, the Merrimack, celebrated the anniversary of the event.

Mr. Durst is still actively employed, but he is no longer in the navy. He is now a coal passer on the Monitor, but during the war he was active as an orderly on the Monitor. He was personally commended for bravery after the battle.

PARDON THEIR ONLY HOPE

Supreme Court Refuses Petition of Convicted Iron Workers.
Washington, March 9.—The Supreme Court to-day refused to grant a review of the conviction of Frank M. Ryan and other members of the Iron Workers Union, who were sentenced to prison for conspiracy to defraud the company now keep the convicted men out of the penitentiary.

Conviction of Ryan and his fellow associates in the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, resulted from the discovery of the Los Angeles Times Building and other structures. The government did not let the labor leaders on charges of blowing up the building, but with conspiracy to carry explosives and other offenses on which passengers were riding.

WILL SET WEDDING DATE

Astor and Fiancée Await Coming of Mrs. Astor.
New York, March 9.—It is expected that a date will be set for the wedding of Vincent Astor and Miss Helen Huntington Huntington, who are to be married in New York City, on the arrival of Mrs. John Astor from London early next week. The wedding, it was said to-day, probably will be solemnized early in April at Rhinebeck.

Mr. Astor has practically recovered from his recent illness, but is forbidden to go out in inclement weather.

ALL-NIGHT SEARCH MADE FOR BODIES IN SMOKING RUINS

Hope for Safety of Twenty-Five Missing Persons Abandoned.
THIRTY-FIVE LIVES BELIEVED LOST
Holocaust at St. Louis, When Missouri Athletic Club Building Burns, Trapping Many Guests in Their Rooms. Explosion of Gas Responsible for Disaster.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
St. Louis, Mo., March 9.—Between thirty and thirty-five persons lost their lives in the fire, which destroyed the Missouri Athletic Club and Boatmen's Bank Building this morning.

Officials of the club, after checking up all day, announced that there was no hope that the twenty-five reported missing could have escaped. Eight bodies are at the morgue.

The revised list of dead follows:

Essler, Edwin C., St. Louis, cashier of the St. Louis Club, killed in jump from sixth floor.

Hickey, John Martin, Chicago, treasurer of Ford Manufacturing Company, killed in jump from sixth floor.

Hilly, James D., St. Louis, member of the St. Louis Club, killed in jump from sixth floor.

Erk, William E., East St. Louis, Ill., real estate dealer, suffocated and burned.

Hancock, Allen H., St. Louis, salesman, killed in jump from sixth floor.

Three unidentified, one believed to be Thomas Wright, secretary of the Apollo Club and traveling auditor of Lempis Brewery.

Following is a revised list of the injured:

Theodore Levy, salesman, treated at city dispensary for cuts; hands rescued by fireman while clinging to a window sill on sixth floor.

Ned M. Scott, St. Louis, left hip fractured; internal injuries.

Ben P. Williams, 211 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky., salesman from Brown Shoe Company; leg fractured; internal injuries; in serious condition.

Ed Holmes, McKim, Miss., at city hospital.

L. L. Leonard, lawyer; jumped; ribs fractured; feet crushed; head internally injured.

Lee Wolf, merchant at Caruthers' store, Mo., contusions and possible fracture of spine.

David Blum, purchasing agent for St. Louis & Fuller Dry Goods Company, right foot fractured in fall.

R. D. Harned, Chicago, superintendent of an electrical supply company, right arm and right ankle fractured in jump from sixth floor.

Edward T. Kaub, Chicago, salesman; abrasions and contusions in right hand and arm.

William Korner, house man at Missouri Athletic Club, both feet fractured in jumping from sixth floor to roof of four-story building.

John W. Harned, New York, connected with Globe Casting Company, Eastport, Maine; hands burned and head bruised.

P. E. Little, Chicago, knee wrenched.

Charles Schinell, Chicago, both legs broken and internally injured.

John Dwyer, Engine Company No. 1, leg fractured; caught under falling wall.

Robert Magill, house manager Missouri Athletic Club, burned about the legs.

Mrs. Robert Magill, feet burned and cut.

The list of missing is as follows:

Max Hammer, president of Neustetter's Clothing Store.

William J. Kiner, president of Kiner Construction Company.

George Goerner, president Holstein Construction Company.

J. E. Chasoff, advertising department of St. Louis Remick.

Roby Green, president Herrin Supply Company, Herrin, Ill.

A. J. Odegaard, salesman, Spencer-Otis Company.

L. A. Duff, salesman, Pierce Oil Corporation.

Thomas Shyne, salesman Underwood Typewriter Company.

Marshall Bier, of Bier & Company, First.

Blair Dow, salesman, B. Nugent & Brothers Dry Goods Company.

Bert Crouch, salesman, Western Electric Company.

F. A. Albright, salesman, Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company.

W. J. McGinnis, salesman, B. Nugent & Brothers Dry Goods Company.

J. L. Hinchman, of Laclede Gaslight Company.

J. A. Chester, salesman, Roberts-Johnson & Rand Shoe Company.

W. A. Hunkle, railroad engineer, Missouri Pacific Railroad.

McKenna, nonresident member.

A. T. Hannus, with the New York Underwriters, of Mount Vernon, Ill.

Lillian Ramsey, a maid at the club. Last seen at 9:30 P. M. Sunday in her room reading.

W. S. Barnes, a merchant, Sikeston, Mo.

John J. Ratz, of the Ryfel-Ratz Plumbing Company.

E. J. McKenna.

Conrad Harnack, salesman for the Curley Clothing Company.

F. W. Williams, a salesman.

Wolston.

William Conboy, head bellboy at M. A. C.

Mike Thuma, a guest of Charles Schinell, of Chicago.

In order to lose no time in the work of rescue, arrangements were made to continue the work all night. Four powerful searchlights were trained upon the ruins, and a fresh relief corps was recruited from the outgoing companies to supplant the firemen, who were on duty all day. The police squad of fifty men was relieved by a fresh squad at 11 o'clock to-night.

After the streams of water were turned off the ruins on the fourth street side, firemen with axes and picks made their way to the floor to how an opening between the wedge of col-

lumn and the wedge of column.

(Continued On Second Page.)

RETURN OF BODY TO SOIL OF TEXAS STILL IS MYSTERY

State and War Departments Are Seeking Information.
RANGER CAPTAIN FAILS TO EXPLAIN
All Washington Knows Is That Remains of Vergara, Victim of Mexicans, Have Been Brought Across Border—Colquitt Promises All Possible Details.

Washington, March 9.—Two departments of the United States government are seeking information as to the circumstances under which the body of Clemente Vergara, an American ranchman, supposed to have been killed by Mexican Federal soldiers near Hidalgo, Mexico, was found on the American side of the Rio Grande early Sunday morning. Stripped of doubtful details, the solitary fact known officially to the State and War Departments is that the body of the man for whom search has been made for the past three weeks is on Texas soil.

A brief telegram to the State Department to-day from American consul Garrett, at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, said the body had been found, and that details would be reported by mail. No mention was made of press reports that Texas Rangers crossed the border and brought the body back, reporting their action to Governor Colquitt. This slow process did not satisfy Secretary Bryan, who promptly wired the consul to make his report by telegraph, and this is being awaited.

Bliss Asked for Details.
Meanwhile, the War Department had become interested, and Secretary Garrison called on General Bliss, commanding the border patrol, for information. This brought the following telegram from that officer:

"Investigation Vergara affair being made. Will report as soon as facts are learned. Thus far nothing known here, except as published in press. Affair occurred about thirty-five miles above Laredo, on a place not on railroad or telegraph line."

Reasonably assured that neither United States nor Texas officials had participated in any action that might be regarded as violating Mexican sovereignty, the State Department is content with the necessity of making general announcement that the body of Vergara had been found. The State Department is in the effort to have published the personal story of Vergara's killing. When the case first was brought to his attention by General Bliss, the secretary of the State Department was informed by the facts. Afterward the Federal agent at Nuevo Laredo intimated that Vergara had joined the Constitutionalist army, and had been killed by them. The discovery of the body on the banks of the Rio Grande, bearing a half a dozen fatal wounds, furnished tangible evidence for the further prosecution of the case. Secretary Bryan to-day asked John Bassett Moore, former counsel of the State Department, to be in his office for consultation, and it is inferred that subsequent steps will be in accordance with Mr. Moore's suggestions.

Official Information.
Acting Chairman Shively, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to-day conferred with President Wilson and then with Secretary Bryan about the Vergara case, and said afterwards that little official information had been received. Incidentally, the President said that the American government knew nothing of the published report that Germany had warned Mexico that any injury to German subjects would meet with retaliation. The President said that Germany's attitude toward the position of the United States in the Mexican situation had been satisfactory and friendly, and that Germany had not been in a position to retaliate. He did not believe reports, he added, that Germany was disposed to complicate the situation.

Consul Letcher so far has made no report to the State Department on the case of Snyman, the former Boer general and British ranch owner, who is seeking representation for his property through the United States government. Also, it was said that nothing had been heard of Gustav Bauch, the American who disappeared from Juarez several weeks ago. As for the commission of a published report that the killing of the British subject, Benton, Secretary Bryan to-day said its status was unchanged.

Sanders Makes Report.
Austin, Texas, March 9.—Preliminary to an official investigation of the execution in Mexico of Clemente Vergara, American ranchman, and the mysterious return of his body early Sunday to the United States, Governor D. B. Colquitt, of Texas, late to-day directed Adjutant-General Henry Hutchins to proceed to Laredo immediately to view the body. Mr. Hutchins left for Laredo to-night. The Governor instructed that photographs be taken of the wounds in the body and of the burned left hand, and proper measurements be made for purposes of identification and evidence.

Governor Colquitt has said that all available information on the execution.

(Continued On Second Page.)

Victim of Mexican Brutality Whose Body Was Recovered



CLEMENTE VERGARA.

VEIL IS DRAWN FROM MEXICAN OUTRAGES ON FLOOR OF SENATE

Washington, March 9.—Here is the list of murders and murderous outrages perpetrated on American citizens since the beginning of the revolution in Mexico, which was read on the floor of the Senate to-day by Senator Fall, of New Mexico, in support of his plea for armed intervention.

The list was prepared by Senator Fall from private information and with the aid of the State Department. The list reads:

"Mrs. Anderson, daughter and neighbor's boy, killed January 22, 1911, Chihuahua; murderers arrested, served six months in jail, and released. Mader soldiers.

"Mabel Richardson, little girl, outraged at Colonia, Juarez. No attempt to punish perpetrators.

"James D. Harvey, killed, State of Chihuahua, May, 1912. Nothing done.

"William Adams, killed, July 2, 1912, with his daughter's arms around him, by Mexican officer. Nothing done.

"Thomas Fontaine, killed after court-martial by Salazar at Parral, after warning from Washington. Salazar, later arrested on this side of the border, charged with smuggling, and later released. Now held at Fort Bliss.

"Joshua Stevens, killed near Colonia Pacheco, August 26, 1912, in defense of his daughters from attack.

"Johnny Brooks, killed in Chihuahua State in 1913, and killed his assailant, portillo.

"Mathew Gould and daughters assaulted, near Tampico.

"Killing of Rogers Palmer, Englishman, because of failure to open safe at Durango, 1912.

"Wounding of Carlos Von Brandts and L. W. Elder, Americans, by explosion of bomb. Foreigners compelled to pay ransom.

"H. W. Steph, American, shot on failure to pay 500 pesos' ransom.

"Edmund Hayes, American employee of the Madero Company.

"Robert Thomas, American citizen, negro, killed at Madera by Mexican Federal officer. Nothing done until Senator Fall called attention of the State Department and the President to the fact that the officer was in Juarez. He was finally arrested and later discharged. 'What has been done?' asked Senator Fall.

"B. Stowe, shot in Chihuahua by rebels. Nothing done.

"Benjamin Griffin, rancher, murdered by bandits near Chihuahua.

"John H. Williams, mining engineer, killed by stray bullet when rebels attacked Nacozari.

"Booris Darow, consulting engineer, killed in attack on Nuevo Buena Vista.

"U. G. Wolf, mining engineer, murdered by outlaws in Northern Sonora.

"Mrs. E. W. Holmes, killed by a shell during bombardment of Mexico City.

"Frank Ward, shot in back by bandits in house near Yago, Tepic Territory.

"John S. H. Howard, United States customs inspector, assassinated near Eagle Pass, Texas.

"Pablo Soto, merchant of Naco, Ariz., killed by stray bullet during conflict between Mexicans and rebels.

"L. Bushnell, mounted policeman, killed in Naco, Ariz., by stray bullet fired by rebels.

"Frank Howard, killed by bandits in Coahuila, State of Michoacan.

"Herbert L. Russell, ranch manager, near city of Durango, murdered by rebels.

"Robert Williams, policeman, Phoenix, Ariz., killed by Mexican bandits when he crossed line to attend a celebration of Mexican Independence Day.

"Scott Price, bystander, killed when bandits were firing on Williams.

"Matheson, aged and crippled Mormon, killed while fleeing Colonia Morelos, Sonora, when bandits were looting the town.

"McKinzie, American, executed near Agua Prieta because rebels suspected he had given information to Federal troops.

"W. P. Wile, plantation manager at Ochetal, Vera Cruz, killed when he refused to pay money demanded by bandits.

"H. Strauss, formerly correspondent for New York Herald, killed with thirty-four other noncombatants when Zapatistas held up train near Cuantla, Morelos.

"Thomas C. Kane, conductor on Guanajuato Railroad, shot through head when bandits wrecked train and killed many passengers.

"Tehr Olsen Seffer, formerly a professor in the University of California, killed by rebels, together with three servants, near Cuernavaca.

"R. H. Ferguson, San Francisco, Troop F, Third United States Cavalry, killed by bullet fired over the border.

"Two unidentified men, killed in El Paso by stray bullets fired by Federals and rebels.

"Dr. R. G. Clarke, of Taylorsville, Ill., shot dead in Mexico City by a partisan of General Diaz.

"John R. Lockhart, of Scotts City, Mo., mining engineer, killed by bandits in Durango.

"R. N. Meredith, of Troy, O., struck by bullet in a hotel during bombardment of Mexico City.

"Mrs. Percy Griffith, legs shot off during bombardment in Mexico City.

"A. E. Thomas, murdered by bandits while protecting wife and seven children near Nogales.

"Robert Huntington, railroad switchman, shot without cause near Agua Prieta.

"J. C. Edwards, native of Virginia, shot to death while accidentally within rebel lines near Agua Prieta, April 13, 1911.

"Stephen J. M. Foster, of New York, N. Y., killed at Alamo, southern part of California, because he had professionally treated a wounded insurgent.

"John Hertling, of Douglas, Ariz., a German-American citizen, hanged near Nogales by rebels under Orozco.

"Guido Schubert, of Douglas, Ariz., a friend of Hertling, hanged at same time.

"John Camp, killed near American immigration station in El Paso when rebels attacked Juarez.

"Antonio Garza, killed in El Paso by stray rebel bullet.

"Graham Taylor, Cooper, throat cut and robbed at Pearson.

"An unknown American killed.

"Fifteen victims of the wrecked train at Cumbre tunnel were Americans.

"Alfred Ochoa, of Los Angeles, shot in Sonora recently, with partner, in defending latter's wife and daughter.

"Clemente Vergara, Gustav Bauch, Americans, and William Benton, English.

Nearly every item in Senator Fall's list contains the date of the alleged outrages.

FALL DENOUNCES WILSON'S POLICY TOWARD MEXICO

Pleads for Intervention to Avoid Inevitable War.
SENATOR LIFTS LID OF SECRECY
Lays Bare Before Colleagues Conditions in Southern Republic, and Submits Long List of Outrages Committed on American Citizens—Shively Deplores Publicity.

Washington, March 9.—The lid of secrecy regarding Mexican affairs was lifted in the United States Senate to-day by Senator Fall, Republican, of New Mexico, who urged armed intervention for the protection of American and other foreigners in the stricken republic.

The galleries were crowded to overflowing and remained so for hours, until Senator Shively, of Indiana, had spoken for the admission of the press. He regretted that the subject had been discussed in open session, and averring that no adequate solution had been offered for the problem.

Senator Fall, in a lengthy narration of incidents of outrages to Americans in Mexico, held the interest of the Senate and galleries for more than three hours. Assuming the order of intervention policy as inadequate and declaring that President Wilson knew nothing about real conditions, and had been mistaken in every act of his administration toward Mexico, the New Mexico Senator pleaded for intervention for protection to avoid inevitable war.

Emphasizing the danger of war with a great foreign power unless something should be done speedily, Senator Fall referred to comments in the German press over the killing of the British subject, Benton, by General Villa's court-martial, and declared:

"When the German official press says that, 'Should a German citizen be murdered in Mexico, Germany would not acquiesce like Great Britain, then I say to you Senators, there is imminent danger of a conflict between the United States and this country, with which we should always be at peace.'

"I believe the American people can be left to handle any critical condition, provided they are not misled by the subject. I am not one who believes it can be incompatible with the public interest to send to this Senate details of outrages committed in Mexico. I am not one who believes the Constitution should be pushed aside and one man allowed to assume the authoritative and legislative powers of the government."

Senator Shively, replying as acting chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared Senator Fall's policy would mean armed intervention, and that intervention meant war. He deplored that the situation thus had been discussed in the open, but declaring that it would have harmful influence on the attitude and temper of the Mexican people.

All Know What It Means.
"No one doubts what intervening means," said Senator Shively. "The solution of the difficulty is available by watching and waiting the people of the United States could have a just opinion of the situation. If the intervention is to start, now the matter, the march, the camp and the battlefield. The government is exerting its energies to work out a solution without precipitating the situation. I have listened to, I put to you if a practical solution has been suggested. Because the Senator has seen it to leave alone, I believe that the intervention furnish reason why we should resort to the remedy suggested. The very description has given of Mexico, which is an easy way out of the difficulty. Of course, the situation in Mexico is regrettable."

Those who are responsible for our foreign policy are doing all that can be done, and are not swift to rush to arms; they are men who think and weigh the facts, and measure consequences of acts before they commit us to them. I repeat the notion expressed to-day that the intervention of State and the President are neglecting any duty that involves the peace and welfare of the country."

Senator Sheppard of Texas, declared the majority of the people of his State were in hearty accord with President Wilson in his Mexican policy, and "deplored the attitude of their Governor," which was "a disgraceful and shameful intervention was a tribute to the work of the President and Secretary of State were doing, he said."

Their Peculiar Logic.
"The logic of administration critics is peculiar," he added. "They would stop bloodshed with war. Bad as present conditions in Mexico are, they would be a hundred times worse if we should go to war there."

Texas from the border had assured him, Senator Sheppard asserted, that there was no excitement, "except in the imagination of the Governor," and that the situation was "a disgraceful and shameful intervention was a tribute to the work of the President and Secretary of State were doing, he said."

Senator Fall urged the use of the army and navy of the United States for "protection of Americans and other foreigners in Mexico," which, he said, would prevent war. He gave a list of sixty-three outrages upon Americans concerning which he said he had personal knowledge.

"With the solemn declaration that

Popularity
The vote for the most popular school teacher in Richmond was begun on yesterday, and the race is on.

The handsome prize offered by The Times-Dispatch is a \$500.00 piano-player, fully equipped, but the award will carry with it more than money can buy, for the winner will stand out as one who enjoys the respect and affection of the community.

These are prizes worth winning.